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bers of the armies in the period covered is beyond praise. Few authors are willing to take so much trouble, especially as, after all labor spent, the attrition of accident or stress of service may much alter the sum-totals obtained at a date a few days previous. Moreover, a variation of ten or fifteen per cent. in numbers engaged is rarely the cause of victory or defeat.

Professor Oman is an honest Briton and, unlike Lord Roseberry, is writing of a period in which Napoleon was exacerbating to the British sense. While yielding his meed of admiration to Napoleon the soldier, he cordially hates Napoleon the statesman, and now and again in good blunt Saxon monosyllables berates him for his manifold political trespasses. No doubt Napoleon deserved all this, but in that day and generation few statesmen were beyond severe stricture. It was diamond cut diamond, nor was any diamond steel-blue. Diplomacy has always been the art of deceiving; it was more so then than now, we hope. And when we consider that Napoleon had substantially all Europe arrayed against him; that, while his ways were devious, he was working out a problem useful to France and Europe; and that he had to keep his wits sharpened to the keenest point; did he in reality average any worse than the rest of the diplomatic world?

Upon the intricate political history of the Peninsular War Oman enters at length and throws the light of clear statement. In many points he sets Napier right where this author has erred from lack of facts to-day obtainable, or corrects him when, as Oman thinks, he errs from an undue leaning towards the Emperor. The military side is treated with equal detail. The descriptions of the country and topography remain in mind. Strategy and tactics have no terrors for this author, as since Jomini's day no profession monopolizes military history. Nor is he new at such a task; and his style is frank and easy, and fixes the attention. While the reader now and then disagrees with some statement, yet Oman's frank positiveness disarms him. The value of the opposing forces is well gauged; and there is so much detail in describing the manœuvres and battles that the work will have peculiar interest to the Englishman who has a hereditary love of regimental exploits and individual prowess.

As this first volume covers only the period from the treaty of Fontainebleau, towards the end of 1807, to Moore's battle of Corunna, in the beginning of 1809, it is not possible to estimate the work as a whole; but if, as is probable, the author is able to carry it through on the scale he and his publishers have begun, it will go far to be more read than Napier—whose admirable work will nevertheless always remain a classic.

THEODORE AYRAULT DODGE.

A Fighting Frigate and Other Essays and Addresses. By HENRY CABOT LODGE. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902. Pp. 316.)

EXCEPT for a single essay upon Russia of the present, all of the papers in this attractive volume may be regarded as historical. One is an essay upon "The Treaty-making Powers of the Senate"; the other nine are

addresses delivered upon various occasions during the past six years. It is then as a collection of historical addresses that the volume must be judged. From the purely literary standpoint the book deserves unqualified and unstinted praise. It is a capital illustration of how history may be made attractive and all the more noteworthy because it employs successfully a literary form not much utilized by real historical scholars and one often looked upon by them with distrust or even contempt.

Three of the addresses were delivered in eulogy of recently deceased Massachusetts governors with whom the author was on terms of close intimacy. As personal tributes these eulogies are the materials for history rather than history itself. But they are something more than that, for they contain graphic descriptions of the historical forces that helped to shape the characters of these men. At the same time events of the recent past are considered from the historical as well as from the personal standpoint. The addresses upon "A Fighting Frigate (the *Constitution*)," "Daniel Webster," and "Rochambeau" have the value that belongs to the whole volume, but do not make any attempt to add to our knowledge and so do not call for further notice. Those upon "The Treaty-Making Powers of the Senate" and "Oliver Ellsworth," however, demand particular attention, for each contains the results of careful research in the sources and makes a notable addition to knowledge. That upon "John Marshall" also merits attention because it reveals so much of the author's general historical standpoint.

In the article on the Senate the author seeks to establish two contentions: first, that the Senate is not restricted to the mere ratification of treaties, but has coördinate power with the executive at every stage, even in their negotiation; second, that the right of the Senate to amend treaties is indubitable. The latter point is clearly demonstrated from the practice of the Senate. A valuable list of 68 treaties that the Senate has amended and then ratified is given on pp. 253-254. The argument for the first point is strong and the conclusion reached is doubtless perfectly correct, but the method of the demonstration is not impeccable. For the contemporary interpretation of the treaty-making clause in the Federal Constitution, resort is had to the debates of the Federal Convention exclusively. The debates of the state conventions that ratified the Constitution furnish the more authoritative interpretation of its provisions. Use should have been made of these debates for the additional reason that the passages in them bearing upon the subject, though few in number, support the author's contention.

The address upon "Ellsworth" is a painstaking biographical study designed to raise him from the class of forgotten worthies. Particular attention is called to his services in the Federal Convention in securing the adoption of the plan for the formation of the Senate, to his influence in the Senate in the formulation of its practices and precedents, and to the negotiation of the French treaty of 1800. In connection with the first of these an appendix contains an interesting letter from Senator Hoar, in which it is claimed that the major share of the credit belongs

to Roger Sherman. The argument is carefully drawn and shows that Sherman was the most active in behalf of the state-equality plan.

In the address upon "Marshall" the author exhibits most strikingly the strength and weakness of his conception of history. He gives free rein to his personal sympathies ; in consequence he is always the Federalist historian. This probably enables him to explain Federalist ideas, policies, and the invaluable services of Hamilton, Marshall, and other Federalist leaders in a more effective fashion than would be obtained from the use of a more scientific method. On the other hand, it prevents him from doing justice to the ideas and policies for which Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin stood. The author's accuracy and fair-mindedness prevent misstatements of fact ; his partizanship is that of tone, emphasis, and implication ; but it is after all partizanship, not history.

FRANK MALOY ANDERSON.

Letters of Dorothea, Princess Lieven, during her Residence in London, 1812-1834. Translated and edited by LIONEL G. ROBINSON. (New York : Longmans, Green, and Company. 1902. Pp. xx, 414.)

THE letters of Dorothea, Princess Lieven, written from London while ambassadress at the British court, should have more than one claim to the interest of the historian. While covering a period of great interest and written with a full and intimate knowledge of events and people of the utmost importance, they are first of all valuable because of the personality of the writer. This charming and forceful woman was the daughter of General Benckendorff and his German wife, the latter a lifetime close friend of the Princess Maria of Württemberg, afterwards the wife of Paul I. of Russia. Upon the mother's death the four small children were bequeathed to the care of the Empress, whose charge they immediately became. Brought up in the Russian court, under the supervision of the Empress, who was scrupulously conscientious in the discharge of her duty, Dorothea absorbed and developed a patriotism for country and a loyalty to the Emperor which in the mature woman amounted to a ruling passion. In 1800, when but fifteen years old, she was married to Count de Lieven, who was then a lieutenant-colonel in the Russian army, but who soon entered diplomatic life, and in 1809 became Russian envoy at the Prussian court. When in 1812 Lieven was appointed ambassador to London, his young and charming wife was but twenty-six, though already distinguished as an exceptionally able and clever woman, whose influence as a diplomatist was credited with being quite as effective, though indirectly exerted, as that of the official representative. Other letters, already published, attest her intimate knowledge of the times and give evidence of close personal intercourse and confidential correspondence with Lord Grey, Palmerston, and Wellington, while her correspondence with Metternich indicates a reciprocal interest which was not always concerned with the diplomatic or political side of life.